

46646), of Swatow. Atherton Lee predicts that if this orange succeeds as well in this country as it does in South China it will rival the Navel, the Valencia, and the Satsuma in popularity. As Mr. Lee has been studying citrus canker in the Orient, and as he finds this variety resistant to that disease, its thorough trial by citrus growers is desirable.

The Chinese jujube has proved such a success in the irrigated valleys of California and in Texas that the fruiting of the strictly tropical species (*Ziziphus mauritiana*, No. 46720) at Miami, Fla., is being watched with considerable interest. The same propensity to bear large crops seems to characterize this tropical species as it does the Chinese one, and it would not be surprising if this species should become a common fruit tree wherever it can be grown.

The night-blooming cereus is one of those plants the flowering of which is an event in anyone's garden. A species from Colombia (*Cereus* sp., 46721), with blood-red flowers the size of a saucer, should attract the attention of greenhouse owners and may lead to races having all sorts of delicate-colored flowers.

*Artemisia cina* (No. 46712) is the plant which yields the vermifuge known as wormseed. It is a wild species in Russian Turkestan. Its introduction into this country and cultivation at Chico, Calif., would seem to indicate the possibility of a commercial crop in this important drug plant, since its wide use in the treatment of hogs has created a large demand for it.

Prof. Sargent has selected as one of the loveliest of all flowering trees, *Malus arnoldiana* (No. 46698), a hybrid between *M. pulcherrima* and *M. cerasifera*, both of which are probably of hybrid origin.

It is now over a century since the tomato came into notice as the "poison love apple" which everyone was cautioned not to eat. Its relative from Colombia (*Solanum quitoense*, No. 46947), with fruits the size of small oranges which are used there for flavoring preserves, seems to have been left untested, although it is worthy of trial wherever it will grow.

The extent to which trees and shrubs can be used as forage for cattle has not been thoroughly investigated anywhere, although in India a species of jujube is thus used, and in Brazil a species of sensitive plant (*Schrankia leptocarpa*, No. 46719) is employed. The recommendation of Sr. Argollo Ferrão is sufficient to make it worth while testing this plant seriously on the Everglades of southern Florida.

The spectacular development of the Balsa wood industry, which has grown almost overnight into a very important factor in the refrigeration business, would seem to make it worth inquiry as to whether the New Zealand cork-wood tree (*Entelea arborescens*, No.